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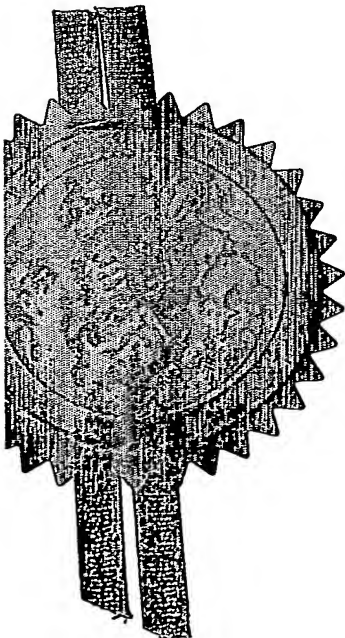
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A30440

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3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS public limited company  
81 NEWGATE STREET  
LONDON, EC1A 7AJ, England  
Registered in England: 1800000

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

1867002

06300388.001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UNITED KINGDOM

4. Title of the invention

IMAGE PROCESSING

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

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6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

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Number of earlier application

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8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

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- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
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**Priority Documents**

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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

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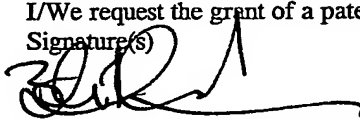
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**LLOYD, Barry George William, Authorised Signatory**

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

**Rod HILLEN**

**020 7492 8140**

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## IMAGE PROCESSING

The present invention is concerned with image processing.

Image segmentation technology has immediate application to compression where image regions can be identified and economically coded for storage or transmission. Normally segmentation identifies regions that are uniform and homogeneous with respect to some characteristic such as colour or texture. It is essential that the processing does not damage the perceptual quality of the image and so the segmentation must not interfere with those locations in an image that possess meaning and attract visual attention.

There is a huge literature on the subject of segmentation [5] and a wealth of results on specific applications:

- Feature based methods [2,8,9,10] rely upon pre-specified measurements such as colour and texture, that map pixels into clusters representing different regions in the image. Currently there is no way of knowing the number of clusters that may be present in an image or whether they correspond to real objects. Furthermore the features are often image dependent and it is unclear how to select such features to obtain satisfactory performance.
- Region based approaches [3, 4] have been developed that take account of the spatial location of pixels to obtain region compactness. However, such methods have an inherent dependence on the initial conditions and the order in which pixels are examined.
- Many techniques incorporate edge detection [1] to define the boundaries of the regions they contain. These approaches do not work well where the edges are numerous or not well defined. In addition they are sensitive to noise and it is often difficult to ensure that contours or boundaries are closed.
- Colour histograms [7] rely upon the presence of peaks of colour frequencies and therefore do not work well on images without such peaks. Furthermore no account is taken of spatial relationships and region contiguity cannot be guaranteed.

[1] X Jie and S Peng-fei, "Natural color image segmentation," ICIP 2003.

[2] Chen, T N Pappas, A Mojsilovic and B E Rogowitz, "Image segmentation by spatially adaptive color and texture filters," ICIP 2003.

- [3] H Xue, T Geraud and A Duret-Lutz, "Multi-band segmentation using morphological clustering and fusion - application to color image segmentation," ICIP 2003.
- [4] P Lambert and H Grecu, "A quick and course color image segmentation," ICIP 2003.
- [5] H D Cheng, X H Jiang, Y Sun and J Wang, "Color image segmentation : advances and prospects," Pattern Recognition, vol 34, no 9, pp 2259-2281, 2001.
- [6] F W M Stentiford, "An estimator for visual attention through competitive novelty with application to image compression," Picture Coding Symposium, Seoul, 24-27 April, 2001.
- [7] E Littmann and H Ritter, "Adaptive color segmentation - a comparison of neural and statistical methods," IEEE Trans. Neural Network, 8, (1), pp 175-185, 1997.
- [8] L Itti, C Koch and E Niebur, "A model of saliency-based visual attention for rapid scene analysis," IEEE Trans on PAMI, vol 20, no 11, pp 1254-1259, Nov 1998.
- [9] W Osberger and A J Maeder, "Automatic identification of perceptually important regions in an image," Proc 14<sup>th</sup> IEEE Int. conf on Pattern Recognition, pp 701-704, August 1998.
- [10] W Osberger, US Patent Application no 2002/0126891, "Visual Attention Model," Sept 12 2002.

According to the present invention there is provided a method of processing a digitally coded image in which picture elements are each represented by a colour value, comprising, for each of a plurality of said picture elements:

(a) performing a plurality of comparisons, each comparison comprising comparing a first picture element group which comprises the picture element under consideration and at least one further picture element in the vicinity thereof with a second picture element group which comprises a base picture element and at least one further picture element, the number of picture elements in the second group being the same as the number of picture elements in the first group and the position of the or each further element of the second group relative to the base picture element of the second group being the same as the position of the or a respective further element of the first group relative to the picture element under consideration, wherein each comparison determines whether the two groups match in the sense that they meet a criterion of similarity; and

(b) when at least one comparison results in a match, computing a replacement colour value for the picture element under consideration, the replacement colour value being a function

of the colour value for the base picture element of the or each second group for a match was obtained.

Preferably, the method includes identifying picture elements which meet a criterion of distinctiveness, and computing a replacement colour value only for picture elements not meeting the distinctiveness criterion.

Other, preferred, aspects of the invention are defined in the claims.

Some embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an apparatus for performing the invention;

Figure 2 is a flowchart of the steps to be performed by the apparatus of Figure 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3 is a similar flowchart for a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 is a similar flowchart for a third embodiment of the invention; and

Figures 5 to 8 illustrate the effects of this processing on some sample images.

Figure 1 shows an apparatus consisting of a general purpose computer programmed to perform image analysis according to a first embodiment of the invention. It has a bus 1, to which are connected a central processing unit 2, a visual display 3, a keyboard 4, a scanner 5 (or other input device, not shown) for input of images, and a memory 6.

In the memory 6 are stored an operating system 601, a program 602 for performing the image analysis, and storage areas 603, 604 for storing an image to be processed and a processed image, respectively. Each image is stored as a two-dimensional array of values, each value representing the brightness and/or colour of a picture element within the array.

One embodiment of the invention is shown in the flowchart of Figure 2. An image to be processed is stored as an array  $C$  of pixels where the position of a pixel is expressed in Cartesian co-ordinates e.g.  $(x_1, x_2)$  or as a vector (in bold type) e.g.  $\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2)$ . The colour of a pixel at  $\underline{x}$  is stored as a vector  $C(\underline{x})$  consisting of three components. In these examples r,g,b components are used but other colour spaces could be employed. In a monochrome system  $C$  would have only one (luminance) component. The results of this process are to be stored in a similar array  $C_{OUT}$ .

The process is iterative and starts at Step 100 which simply indicates that one begins with one pixel  $\underline{x}$  and repeats for each other pixel (the order which this is performed is not

significant), terminating at Step 102 when all have been processed. However it is not essential to process all pixels: some may be deliberately excluded, for reasons that will be discussed presently.

In Step 104, a comparison count  $I$  is set to zero, a match count  $M$  is set to 1, and a colour vector  $V$  is set to the colour at  $x$ .  $V$  has three components which take values according to the colour space employed e.g.  $(r, g, b)$ .

#### Step 106

$n$  (typically 3) random pixels at  $x'_i = (x'_{i1}, x'_{i2})$  are selected in the neighbourhood of  $x$  where

$|x'_{ij} - x_j| < r_j$  for all  $j$  and  $r_j$  defines the size of a rectangular neighbourhood. A typical value for  $r_j$  would be 2 for a 640 x 416 image.

#### Step 108

A random pixel at  $y = (y_1, y_2)$  is then randomly selected elsewhere in the image and (Step 110) the comparison count  $I$  incremented. This pixel is selected to be  $\geq r_j$  from the image boundary to avoid edge effects. If desired, the choice of  $y$  could be limited to lie within a maximum distance from  $x$ . If, at Step 112, the value of  $I$  does not exceed the value of a threshold  $L$  (typical values are 10 – 100) a test for a match between the neighbourhoods of  $x$  and  $y$  is carried out.

#### Step 114

Let the colour of the pixel at  $x$  be  $C(x) = (C_1(x), C_2(x), C_3(x)) = (r_x, g_x, b_x)$

Then the neighbourhoods match if each of the pixels  $x, x'_i$  (that is, the pixel under consideration and its  $n$  neighbouring pixels) matches the corresponding pixel at  $y, y'_i$ , where the positions of  $y'_i$  relative to  $y$  are the same as those of  $x'_i$  relative to  $x$ . That is to say:

$$x - x'_i = y - y'_i \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

where pixels at  $x$  and  $y$  are deemed to match if

$$|C_j(x) - C_j(y)| < d_j \text{ for all } j$$

and similarly for  $x'_i$  and  $y'_i$ :

$$|C_j(x'_i) - C_j(y'_i)| < d_j \text{ for all } j \text{ and all } i$$

where  $d_j$  is a threshold that determines whether colour component  $j$  is sufficiently different to constitute a pixel mismatch. In the tests described below, the colour components were

represented on a scale of 0 to 255 and a single value of  $d_j = 80$  was used. In general  $d_j$  may be dependent upon  $x$ . For example, it may be preferred to model attention so that less emphasis is given to darker regions by increasing  $d_j$  in these areas.

If a match is found then at Step 116 the counter  $M$  is incremented and the values of the colour components at  $y$  are added to  $V$ .

$$V = V + C(y)$$

Following a match the process returns to Step 106 of selecting a fresh neighbourhood around  $x$  containing  $n$  random pixels, whereas if no match is found it returns to Step 108 to select a new  $y$  without changing the pixel neighbourhood.

If at Step 112 the value of  $l$  exceeds the threshold  $L$ , the colour of the pixel at  $x = (x_1, x_2)$  in the transformed image is given (Step 118) the average value of the colours of the  $M$  pixels found to have matching neighbourhoods i.e.

$C_{OUT}(x) = V / M$  This process is repeated from Step 100 until all pixels in the image have been dealt with. The resulting transformed image possesses a much reduced spread of colours but also contains small levels of noise arising from the random nature of the algorithm. This noise is simply removed by applying a standard smoothing algorithm. In this embodiment a pixel is assigned the average colour of the pixels in the surrounding  $3 \times 3$  window.

The algorithm shown in Figure 2 processes all pixels  $x$ , and all will have their colours altered except in the case of pixels whose neighbourhoods are so dissimilar to the rest of the image that no matches are found. In that the process necessarily involves a loss of information, we prefer to identify important parts of the image and exclude these. Thus the embodiment of Figure 3 excludes regions of interest from the filtering process. In Figure 3, those steps which are identical to those of Figure 2 are given the same reference numerals.

The process begins at Step 130 with the generation of a saliency map consisting of an array of attention scores  $Scores(x_1, x_2)$  using the method described in our international patent application WO01/61648 (Agents ref. A25904). Other methods of generating saliency maps may also be used although their performance may not always be best suited to this application [8,9,10]. The values of  $Scores(x_1, x_2)$  assigned to each pixel at  $x = (x_1, x_2)$  or a subset of pixels in an image reflect the level of attention at that location.

A value is given to the variable  $T$ , typically 0.9, which sets a threshold on  $Scores(x_1, x_2)$  and determines whether the colour of the pixel at  $x$  is to be transformed or not where



$$\text{Threshold} = T * (\max - \min) + \min$$

and  $\max = \text{Max}_{x_1, x_2}(\text{Scores}(x_1, x_2))$   $\min = \text{Min}_{x_1, x_2}(\text{Scores}(x_1, x_2))$ . However, other means of

calculating the value of Threshold may be used some of which can be dependent upon  $x$ .

If at Step 132 the value of  $\text{Scores}(x_1, x_2)$  is greater than Threshold, the pixel in the original image at  $x$  is, at Step 134, copied unchanged into the transformed image array  $\text{Outputimage}(x_1, x_2)$ . This pixel represents a point of high attention in the image and will not be altered by this process.

The remainder of the process is as previously described: note however that in the smoothing algorithm, the colour value is replaced by the smoothed value only for those pixels whose attention scores are less than the value of Threshold.

Another embodiment is shown in Figure 4 in which attention scores are not computed beforehand. Instead, when at Step 112 the comparison count  $I$  exceeds the threshold  $L$ , a test is performed at Step 150 to determine whether the match count  $M$  is greater than a threshold  $mt$ . If so, then, as before, the colour of the pixel at  $(x_1, x_2)$  in the transformed image is given, at Step 118, the average value of the colours of the  $M$  pixels found to have matching neighbourhoods i.e.

$$V / M$$

If, however,  $M$  is less than or equal to  $mt$ , the pixel in the original image at  $x$  is, at Step 152, copied unchanged into the transformed image array  $\text{Outputimage}(x_1, x_2)$ . This means that pixels representing areas of high attention will be unlikely to be altered because only low values of  $M$  will be obtained in these image regions.

The degree of filtering that is applied to the image may be controlled by selecting the value of the thresholds  $d_j$ . Alternatively, or in addition, the filtering process can if desired be repeated: as shown at Step 170. The transformed image may be reloaded whilst (in the case of Figure 4) retaining the original attention scores  $\text{Scores}(x_1, x_2)$  and the whole process repeated to obtain successive transformations and greater suppression of background information.

Note that where random selection is called for, pseudo-random selection may be used instead.

Once filtering is complete, the transformed image may if desired be encoded in JPEG format (or any other compression algorithm) as shown at Step 180. The reduction in

information contained in regions of low interest enables higher compression performances to be attained than on the original image.

The results of applying the algorithm of Figure 4 to a football source are shown in Figure 5, which shows, from left to right, the original image (GIF format), the image after JPEG coding, and the image after filtering followed by JPEG CODING. Histograms of the distribution of hue values in the range 1-100 are also shown. It is found that the filtering reduces the compressed image file size from 13719 bytes to 10853 bytes.

Typically two iterations of pixel colour replacement and smoothing are sufficient, but this can be extended depending upon the colour reduction required.

Figure 6 illustrates how background information may be substantially removed whilst preserving important features of the image such as the boat and the mountain outline. The original JPEG encoding (Figure 6a) occupies 13361 bytes which is reduced to 10158 bytes after processing once and JPEG encoding the transformed version (Figure 6b). The Outputimage is reprocessed using the same VA scores and obtains a file size of 8881 bytes (Figure 6c). A further iteration obtains a size of 8317 bytes (Figure 6d).

This method may be applied with advantage to images containing artefacts (such as JPEG blocking effects). The re-assignment of colours to background regions tends to remove artefacts which normally possess some similarity to their surroundings (See Figure 7, where the original image is shown on the left: on the right is shown the image obtained following processing with this method and subsequent re-coding using JPEG). However, artefacts which are very obtrusive and interfere with the main subject material will not be removed.

A further application of the method is the enhancement of figure-ground or the removal of background distractions for improved recognisability. This application is illustrated in Figure 8 in which the background is almost completely replaced with a constant colour and the image of the dog is much more prominent. The method could therefore be applied to the processing of images displayed in a digital viewfinder in a camera where the enhancement of subject material will assist photographers to compose their pictures.

Essential visual information is retained in the transformed images whilst reducing the variability of colours in unimportant areas. The transformed image thereby become much easier to segment using conventional algorithms because there are fewer colour boundaries to negotiate and shape outlines are more distinct. This means that this method will

enhance the performance of many conventional algorithms that seek to partition images into separate and meaningful homogeneous regions for whatever purpose.

In the embodiments we have described, the replacement colour value used is the average of the original value and those of all the pixels which it was found to match (although in fact it is not essential that the original value be included). Although in practice this does not necessarily result in a reduction in the number of different colour values in the image, nevertheless it results in a reduction in the colour variability and hence – as has been demonstrated – increases the scope for compression and/or reduces the perception of artefacts in the image. Other replacement strategies may be adopted instead. For example, having obtained the average, the replacement could be chosen to be that one of a more limited (i.e. more coarsely quantised) range of colours to which the average is closest. Or the match results could be used to identify groups of pixels which could then all be assigned the same colour value.

These embodiments assume that low level segmentation algorithms should not be applied to those areas in an image that merit high visual attention. Such regions are naturally anomalous and contain a high density of meaningful information for an observer. This means that any attempt to segment these areas is likely to be arbitrary because there is little or no information in the surrounding regions or elsewhere in the image that can be usefully extrapolated. On the other hand less significant parts of the image that are more extensive can justifiably be transformed using quite primitive and low level algorithms. Paradoxically distinctive object edges in an image attract high attention and therefore are not subjected to alteration in this approach. In fact the edges of objects at the pixel level in real images are extremely complex and diverse and would need specifically tailored algorithms to be sure of a correct result in each case.

The second and third embodiments of the invention offer an approach to colour compression that makes use of a visual attention algorithm to determine visually important areas in the image which are not to be transformed. This approach therefore possesses the significant advantage that the process of assigning region identities does not have to address the difficult problem of defining edges which normally hold the highest density of meaningful information. Non-attentive regions are transformed according to parameters derived from the same VA algorithm which indicates those regions sharing properties with many other parts of the image. The visual attention algorithm does not rely upon the pre-selection of features and hence has application to a greater range of images than standard feature based methods which tend to be tailored to work on categories of images most

suited to the selected feature measurements. Pixels in the regions subject to transformation are assigned an average colour and increased compression obtained through JPEG encoding or any other compression standard. Compression is applied to the least attentive regions of the image and therefore is unlikely to affect the perceptual quality of the overall image. The algorithm may be iteratively applied to the transformed images to obtain further compression at the expense of more background detail. Previous applications of visual attention models to compression [6] used a coarser quantisation for the regions of low importance, but this can lead to distracting blocking artefacts in those areas.

## Claims

1. A method of processing a digitally coded image in which picture elements are each represented by a colour value, comprising, for each of a plurality of said picture elements:
  - (a) performing a plurality of comparisons, each comparison comprising comparing a first picture element group which comprises the picture element under consideration and at least one further picture element in the vicinity thereof with a second picture element group which comprises a base picture element and at least one further picture element, the number of picture elements in the second group being the same as the number of picture elements in the first group and the position of the or each further element of the second group relative to the base picture element of the second group being the same as the position of the or a respective further element of the first group relative to the picture element under consideration, wherein each comparison determines whether the two groups match in the sense that they meet a criterion of similarity; and
  - (b) when at least one comparison results in a match, computing a replacement colour value for the picture element under consideration, the replacement colour value being a function of the colour value for the base picture element of the or each second group for a match was obtained.
2. A method according to claim 1 including identifying picture elements which meet a criterion of distinctiveness, and computing a replacement colour value only for picture elements not meeting the distinctiveness criterion.
3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the step of identifying picture elements which meet a criterion of distinctiveness is performed in advance, and said comparisons are performed only for picture elements not meeting the distinctiveness criterion.
4. A method according to claim 2 wherein the criterion of distinctiveness for a picture element is that the number of matches obtained for that picture element exceeds a threshold.

5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the selection of the or each further picture element of the first group is selected in a random or pseudo-random manner.
6. A method according to any one of the claims 1 to 4 wherein the selection of the or each further picture element of the first group is selected in a random or pseudo-random manner from picture elements lying within a predetermined distance of the element under consideration.
7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the further elements are selected afresh following a match.
8. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the selection of the base picture element of the second group is selected in a random or pseudo-random manner.
9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the selection of the base picture element of the second group is selected in a random or pseudo-random manner from picture elements lying within a predetermined distance of the element under consideration.
10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the base picture element for the second group is selected afresh for each comparison.
11. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the image is a monochrome image and the colour value is a single, luminance component.
12. A method according to any one of the claims 1 to 10 wherein the image is a colour image and the colour value has three components.

13. A method according to claim 11 or 12 wherein the match criterion is that no component of any picture element of the first group differs from the corresponding component of the spatially corresponding element of the second group by more than a threshold amount.
14. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the replacement colour value for a pixel is a function also of its existing colour value.
15. A method according to claim 14 wherein the replacement colour value is the average of the colour value for the picture element under consideration and the colour value for the base picture element of the or each second group for a match was obtained.
16. A method according to claim 14 wherein the replacement colour value is that one of a predetermined set of colour values which is closest to the average of the colour value for the picture element under consideration and the colour value for the base picture element of the or each second group for a match was obtained.
17. A method according to any one of the preceding claims including the step of processing the processed image again using the method of claim 1.
18. A method according to any one of the preceding claims including the step of applying spatial filtering to the processed image.
19. A method according to any one of the preceding claims including the step of encoding the processed image using a compression algorithm.

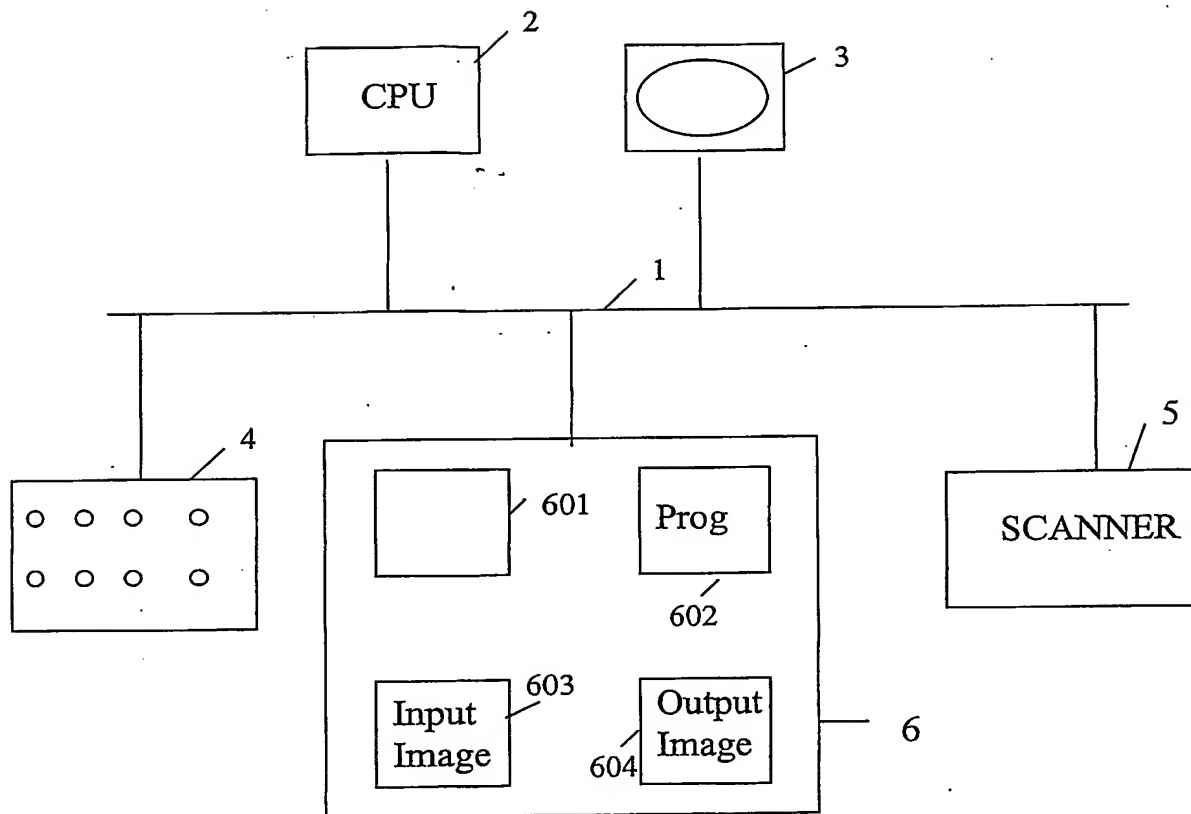


Figure 1



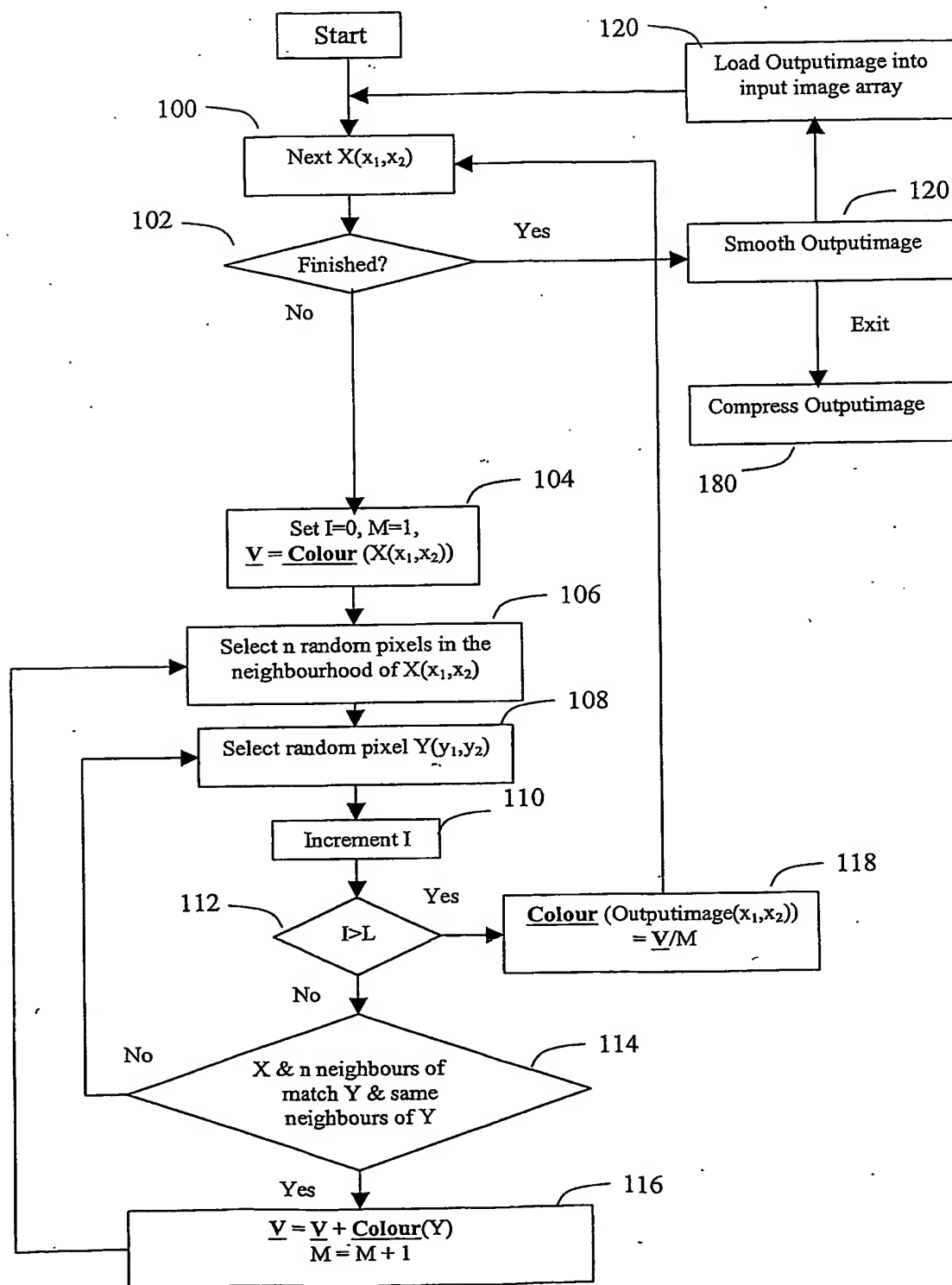


Figure 2

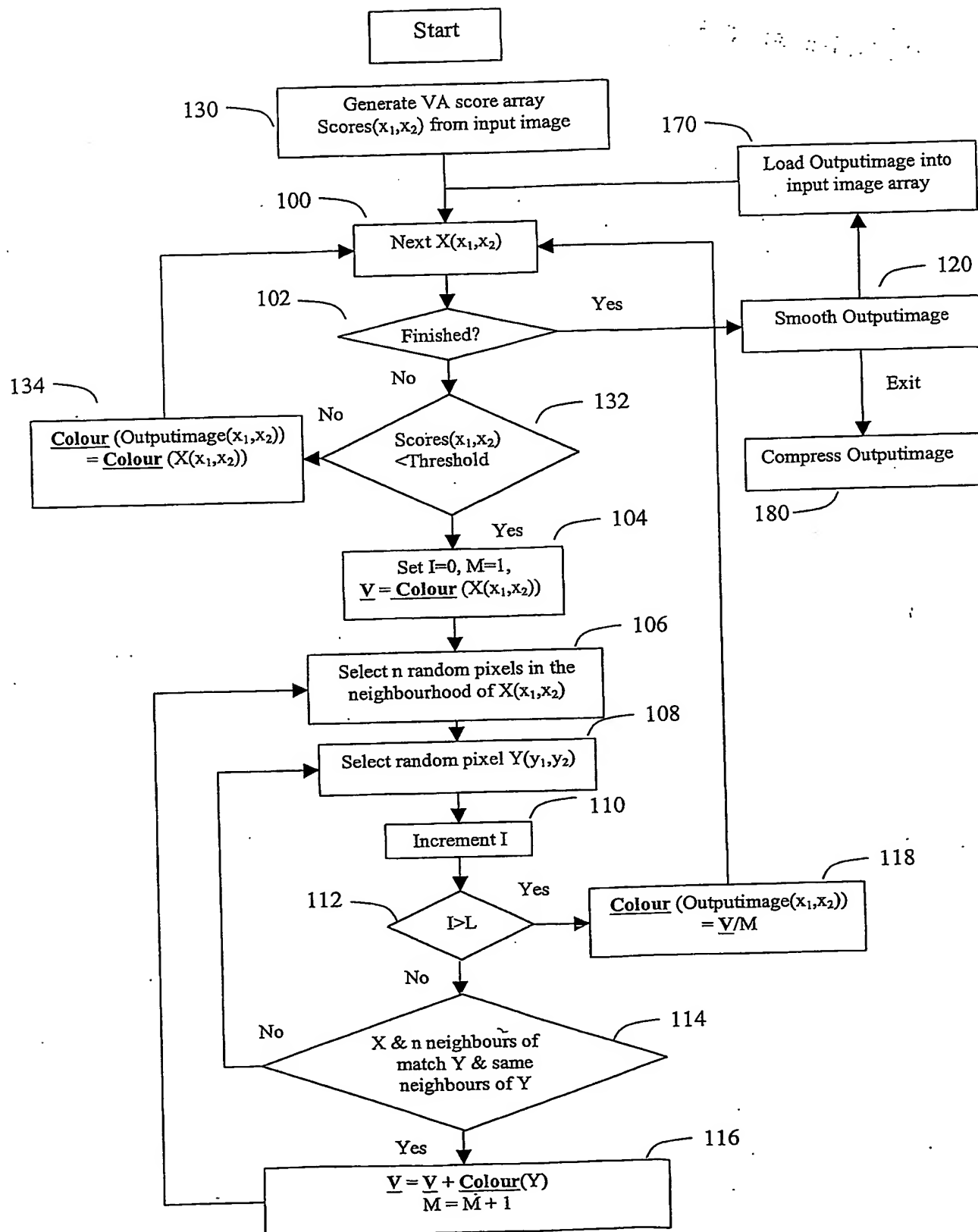


Figure 3

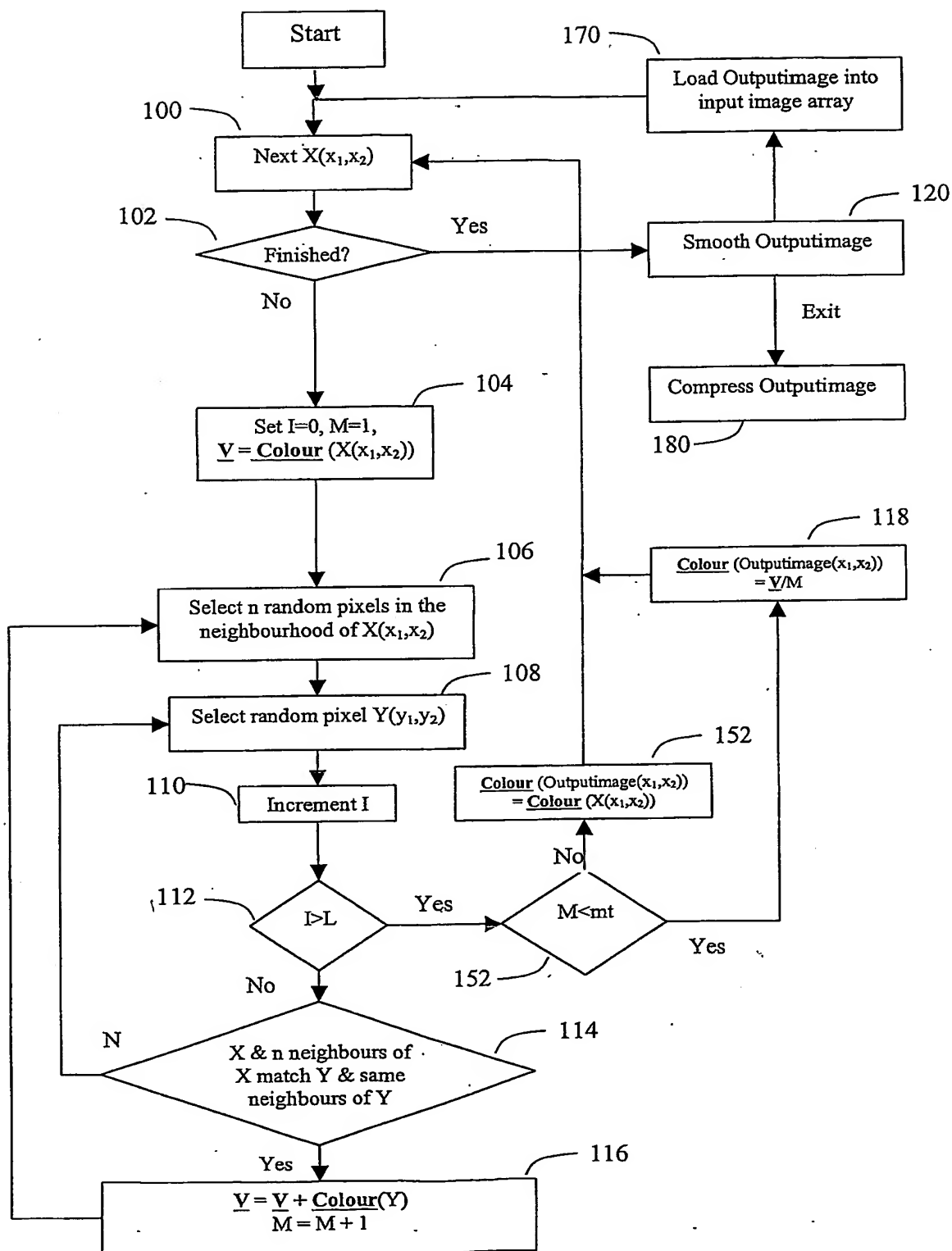
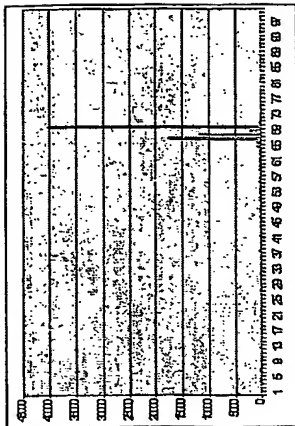
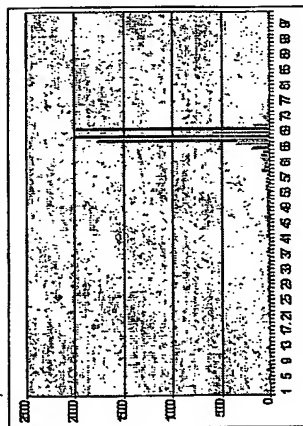


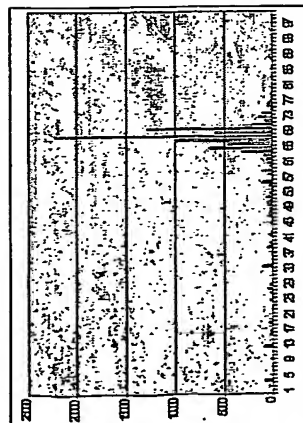
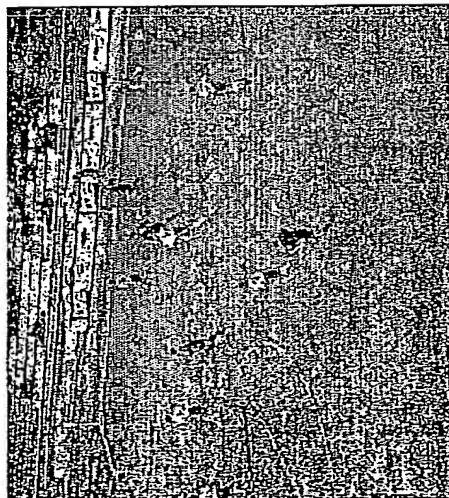
Figure 4



JPEG – 10853 bytes

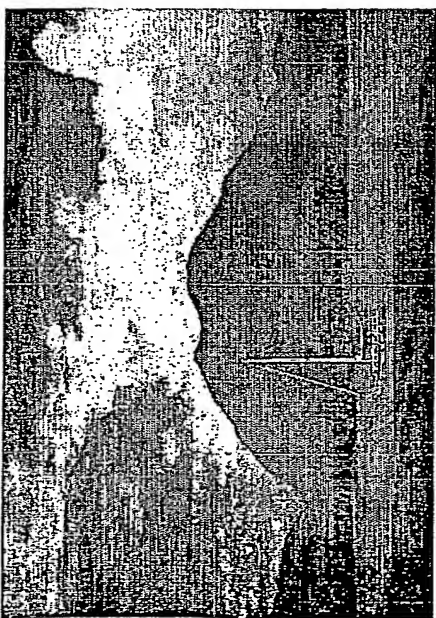


JPEG – 13719 bytes

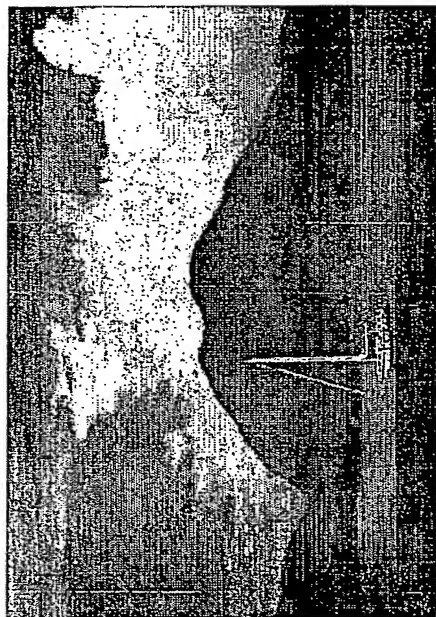


Gif – 75037 bytes

Figure 5



JPEG = 13361 bytes



JPEG = 10158 bytes



JPEG = 8881 bytes



JPEG = 8317 bytes

**Figure 6**



Figure 7



Processed image



Original

Figure 8



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